Petaluma Historical Library & Museum
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

written and compiled

by

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NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

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NATIONAL REGISTER

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Free Public Library of Petaluma
other names/site number: Old Carnegie Library
Petaluma Historical Library and Museum

2. Location

street & number: 20 Fourth St. [N/A] not for publication
city, town: Petaluma [N/A] vicinity
state: California code: CA county: Sonoma code: 097 zip code: 94952

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property
[ ] private	[X] building(s)
[X] public-local	[ ] district
[ ] public-State	[ ] site
[ ] public-Federal	[ ] structure
	[ ] object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [✓] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Kathryn Gnatheri — 5/12/88
Signature of certifying official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:

[✓] entered in the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[ ] removed from the National Register.
[ ] other, (explain:) _____

Helen Bryan — 6-23-88
Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

which also frames the pediment. Within the low triangle of the pediment, a terra cotta pattern suggesting the "light of learning" is flanked by a vine motif. The pediment is topped with a terra cotta emblem replicating the flame below, the sole survivor of the several which originally crowned the low hip roof and side bays.

The front entrance is reached by a low flight of stairs from the sidewalk leading to another between the center pair of columns to the portico. Beyond the portico, a succession of entrance lobbies lead deep into the building. The entrance, smoothly panelled in stone, is flanked by small square recessed windows with angled stone lintels and keystone; above, three round leaded glass windows are encircled by a laurel leaf pattern and framed by squared stones. The door is recessed beyond an entrance area panelled in white oak and floored in white tile with blue lettering, "FREE TO ALL." During hours when the building is open, the tall oak door with wrought iron hinges is folded back to allow passage through an 8' square lobby (also with blue and white tile floor, but panelled in Douglas fir), then through swinging doors with bevelled glass oval, and into the library itself.

Structurally, the interior is one large room, filled with light from all directions through upstairs and downstairs windows and skylight. Four tapered fluted columns establish a central square, open to the surrounding second floor gallery and to the vaulted ceiling with its leaded glass sunburst dome. It is locally believed to be the largest free-standing dome of stained glass in California. The central floral design is red and gold, with intricate geometric patterns radiating outward in shades of blue and gold with red. Its rim is encircled in lights.

Douglas fir facing of the columns, and of the beams they support, conceals the building's structural components within. Throughout the interior, Douglas fir is used in the framing of windows and the skylight, in the wainscoting, in the gallery rail and well-crafted turned spindles that surround the open central space, and in the double staircase which rises from either side of the front entrance to the gallery. At the landing, the wainscot provides a graceful curve from the three round portico windows to the arched windows on either side with their wood-framed sunburst pattern. The fir is treated with a clear finish through which the grain is revealed, and which has darkened with age. Off-white plaster walls and ceiling contrast with the dark panelling and help create the even distribution of light throughout the interior.

The work of Petaluma architect Brainerd Jones, the building has undergone only minor alteration over the years. Some reinforcement was required following the 1906 earthquake which occurred just weeks prior to the library's opening. Balustrades which originally crowned the low hipped roof and side bays, and

were ornamented with a number of terra cotta figures, were removed in the 1930s. At that time, an asbestos shingle roof was substituted for the original slate. With the removal of the roof-top balustrade, the exterior glass pyramid covering the dome is visible from some vantage points. In the 1950s, a new heating system was installed. The oak flooring, long covered with cork squares, is now carpeted.

Interior restoration took place between 1976 and 1978, at the time of conversion to museum use; also mortar was strengthened and deterioration checked. Most significant, and also the focus of public interest, was the repair, cleaning, and strengthening of the skylight. Additional exterior skylight repair is now needed. Outside, the ramp was added at the rear of the building, and an upstairs rear window was converted into a door, to provide wheelchair access for museum visitors.

Since, there has been some re-ordering of interior space. In the two front corners, in the area defined by the deep entrance and flanking staircases, space was originally provided for a Trustees and Librarian's room on one side and bathroom facilities on the other. The Trustees and Librarian's room is now the museum's historical library. In the two far corners of the downstairs, non-structural panels temporarily enclose museum work areas and also provide additional wall space of hanging displays. The old library check-out desk, a large segmented half-octagon of oak which formerly stood directly under the skylight, now serves as counter for a small gift shop. Antique oak display cases were donated by Petaluma Heritage Homes. Some new display cases have been built to meet display needs and are mostly compatible with the old.

Landscaping has over the years become an important element of the building's presence. At the right front, an Araucaria bidwillii (or bunya-bunya, related to the monkey puzzle tree and a native of Australia), probably planted in 1910, in occasional years drops giant nuts weighing as much as 20 pounds; however, the public has resisted efforts to remove it. A parking area in the rear of the building is bordered with cobblestone and enhanced by three splendid trees: a hugh spreading live oak which may have pre-dated the building, a towering cedar, and a tall date palm. Two small coast redwoods have been planted more recently. At the side rear are two stone chess-checkers tables donated by the local Kiwanis Club. Nearby, a stone marker identifies the "Petaluma Historical Museum Time Capsule, 1978-2028." Low ornamental shrubs surround the foundation, and the city gardener has groomed several of them in fanciful shapes of which the pig is most often noted.

Just visible behind the foundation shrubbery is the cornerstone inscribed "Gift of Andrew Carnegie, 1904." A few feet in front a new sign, redwood supported by squared cobblestone pillars, is carved with the words "Petaluma Historical Library and Museum" proclaiming the current function of the building.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Social History	1906-1938	N/A
Architecture		

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Significant Person: N/A

Architect/Builder: Jones, Brainerd

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Carnegie Library of Petaluma is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C. The work of locally prominent architect Brainerd Jones, the library is one of Petaluma's finest public buildings. The monumental structure is an imposing presence on its corner lot, and the elements of the Neo-Classical Revival style are well represented in it -- well-ordered symmetry in monumental proportions, masonry surfaces, and a colossal portico. In addition, from 1906 until the 1970s, the building served as the town's only library, one which originated in an early Carnegie Library grant.

The Free Public Library of Petaluma was among 2,509 library buildings constructed with the aid of Carnegie funds in towns and neighborhoods throughout the English-speaking world between 1886 and 1919. Free public libraries were well established prior to Carnegie's large-scale philanthropy. The number of proprietary and subscription libraries had increased substantially through the first half of the 19th century and local legislation for their support characterized the second half. Carnegie addressed the libraries' frequent lack of permanent site. While Carnegie Library buildings represented no one architectural style, they epitomized the expression of community pride in public buildings stimulated by Chicago's 1893 Columbian Exposition. Less visible than the building program, but equally significant, was the effect of the terms of Carnegie giving, which intensified and institutionalized community commitment to maintenance of the building and the collection. In Petaluma, the library of a fraternal organization, begun in 1858, was opened to the public in 1867. In 1878, local leaders spearheaded State legislation which encouraged donation of private libraries to municipalities, after which the collection was transferred to the city and housed in a succession of temporary locations. A Carnegie building was first sought in 1896; a second request in 1900 was approved, contingent upon adequate tax support and supplemental fundraising. Success was celebrated at the laying of the cornerstone in June 1904. Petaluma's classical revival building was among the early works of noted local architect Brainerd Jones.

☒ See continuation sheet

The building has remained essentially unchanged through the years. In many communities, population shifts and technological advances after World War II contributed to the demise of Carnegie Library buildings; subsequently, heritage preservation interest has begun to focus on those remaining. By 1962, Petaluma's population growth and boundary expansion dictated a larger library. New library bonds were repeatedly defeated, however, until receipt of city assurance that the Old Library building would be saved. Again, there was public fundraising, this time for restoration, and the "Petaluma Historical Library and Museum" opened to the public in 1978.

Andrew Carnegie and the Library Movement in Petaluma

Andrew Carnegie, immigrant self-educated millionaire industrialist, had already endowed several libraries by 1889 when he wrote "Wealth," re-published in 1900 as the title chapter of the more widely read The Gospel of Wealth and Other Essays, advocating the disposal of "surplus wealth" by attending to its distribution while alive. He praised Enoch Pratt, whose funding constructed and endowed the major library in Baltimore, for understanding that "the best means of benefiting the community is to place within its reach the ladders upon which the aspiring can rise."[1] Libraries exemplified Carnegie's own self-help concepts: "The fundamental advantage of a library is that it gives nothing for nothing. Youths must acquire knowledge themselves."[2] Of the Carnegie philanthropies, libraries were a proportionately small part but are probably the most familiar.

The library building itself became the focus for Carnegie funding, again as an aspect of the concept of self-help. In many communities, after book collections had evolved into small libraries available to the public, and even when they received public funding, they were frequently handicapped by the vagaries of volunteer staffing and particularly by the tendency to locate the collection in temporarily available inconvenient quarters.[3] Carnegie provided all or substantially all of the funds needed for a building, contingent upon the community providing adequate tax support for the book collection and building maintenance, and sometimes supplemental funding and land purchase. Libraries were not required to bear his name; "(Town) Free Public Library" was the preferred title.

There was no architectural history for the small community library and in relatively few cases did an architect design more than one, resulting in buildings of various styles and degrees of practicality. Community pride, stimulated by the Chicago Columbian Exhibition and the City Beautiful movement, often demanded monumental library buildings, sometimes including space for cultural facilities. As a result, more rigorous controls were

placed on Carnegie allocations after 1908[4] and, after 1911, communities were provided with "Notes on the Erection of Library Bildings"*[5] with plans for modest, efficient buildings, preferably one story and basement. Communities eagerly sought funds, but there was also significant contemporary criticism of the Carnegie program. That availability of books for the masses could be dangerous was countered by W. D. Howells in a 1901 Harper's "Easy Chair" article.[6] Many professionals believed it inevitable that small libraries would be inadequately staffed and lacking in literary and informational resources.[7] Some believed that the public library movement was expanding more from Carnegie's personal conviction than from public demand, and others were critical of the source of the Carnegie money.[8] Restriction of gifts to the "English-speaking countries" was seen as Carnegie "race imperialism." These views were sometimes reflected in satire[9] and cartoons.[10] The Carnegie Corporation Board of Trustees commissioned an independent evaluation, resulting in the 1916 Johnson report which noted the important accomplishments of the program but advocated that in the future more funds should be provided for library service and less for buildings. The Board shelved the report, but two years later stopped accepting requests for building grants.[11]

When the young city of Petaluma first applied for a Carnegie Library in 1896, only six communities, all in Pennsylvania, had received funds. In 1903, the year Petaluma's second request received a positive response, 204 communities were granted funds, bringing the number to 511. The last requests were granted in 1919, and upon construction of those buildings, there were 1,412 communities in the United States with 1,679 Carnegie-funded libraries.[12] Libraries were also constructed in Canada, the British Isles, South Africa and Rhodesia, India, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, and Fiji.

In 1967, 1,348 of the Carnegie buildings constructed in the United States were still in use as libraries. Of the remainder, 130 were functioning in other capacities, 141 had been demolished, and the fate of 60 was unknown.[13] Remaining Carnegie buildings now range from sixty to one hundred years old, are usually cherished locally, and their significance is increasingly recognized.[14]

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* Koch[5] notes that simplified spelling was used in all Carnegie communications.

In Sonoma County, five Carnegie Libraries were constructed* and four were still in use as libraries at the time of the 1967 survey; now all five communities have provided new library facilities. Both the Santa Rosa and Sebastopol buildings have been demolished. The Sonoma building now houses the Chamber of Commerce. Within the past year, Healdsburg has signed a contract for renovation of its Carnegie building for a historic museum, and Petaluma's became a historical library and museum in 1976.

Petaluma's Carnegie Building

Petaluma was one of the earlier communities to apply for and receive Carnegie Library funding and is representative of many Carnegie communities. The public had enjoyed a small library for some thirty years, and had successfully met Carnegie tax and funding requirements. They wanted a splendid building to exemplify their civic achievement; to provide it, they chose a promising young local architect:

> Great honor fell upon Petaluma when the library trustees after due deliberation after examining plans submitted by the leading architects of California, accepted those of a Petaluma boy -- a young man, young in years, old in experience, and who will be among the great builders of his day.

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* Sonoma County Carnegie Libraries, according to Bobinski[15], with funding, dates, and amounts:

Santa Rosa	March 14, 1902	$26,900
Petaluma	January 13, 1903	12,500
Healdsburg	August 31, 1909	10,000
Sonoma	April 25, 1911	6,000
Sebastopol	November 21, 1911	7,500

These libraries were completed in 1904, 1906, 1911, 1913, and 1916, respectively. Santa Rosa's listed funding included $6,900 to repair earthquake damage.

> Brainerd Jones is the architect whose busy brain created the elegant design and the monument of sandstone will be a monument to his genius for years to come. The building is strictly Petaluma and Petaluma can indeed be proud of her genius.[16]

Brainerd Jones had come with his parents to Petaluma from Chicago as a child of six. At fifteen, he claimed district fair prizes in children's divisions (best pencil drawing, best mechanical skill and workmanship) and an adult division (best painting in India ink).[17] He pursued a career in bookbinding and worked with San Francisco architects before opening his office in Petaluma in 1900 at the age of 31. Two of his 1901 projects have attained National Register recognition, the design of the Lumsden residence in Santa Rosa and the remodeling of the 1870 Petaluma Opera House, one of the most elaborate of the iron front buildings for which the city is noted. His later work is represented on the National Register by the 1907 Wasserman residence in Santa Rosa, the c. 1901 Pinschower residence in Cloverdale which he remodeled in 1913, and the Petaluma Silk Mill (Carlson-Currier/Sunset Line & Twine) for which he designed the additions of 1906-12 and 1922.

In addition to the library in Petaluma, Jones achieved local renown for his school buildings, commercial buildings and residences, and the Carnegie Library building in Healdsburg. His commercial buildings are most often Neo-Classical Revival, while styles of his residences range from Queen Anne to Craftsman, and as "Transitional" incorporate elements of both. The latter are "characterized by a large triangular pediment on a steeply sloping gable roof utilizing the simpler forms of the Eastern Shingle Form while incorporating Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman detailing. His most identifiable design 'signature' was the use of columns."[18] Appendix A lists some of the Jones' buildings in Sonoma County. His career merits further research to determine his significance locally and over a wider area as indicated in his obituary.[19]

Jones' design for the Petaluma Carnegie Library building reflects the influence of the Chicago World's Fair, the City Beautiful movement, and also the Palladian. Nichols points out that many builders "picked up details of Palladio's design rather than embracing the fundamental principles that he embodied in his works."[20] The Petaluma building includes Corinthian instead of ionic columns, yet a triadic harmony prevails. The eclectic approach of Carnegie architects is demonstrated by a review of photographs assembled by Koch, in which those of Alameda, CA, Binghamton, NY, and Leavenworth, KN are especially reminiscent of the Petaluma building.

Locally quarried sandstone and a brick from nearby Alameda were selected by Jones for the building. Often referred to in the press as "white," both brick and sandstone would be more accurately described as buff or cream, and their harmonious effect in combination was often noted. Stone was transported the nine miles between the site and the Stony Point Quarry by the way of the electric Petaluma & Santa Rosa Interurban Railway, which also owned the quarry. The stone is described in "Structural and Industrial Materials of California"[21]:

> The rock is a trachytic lava, showing occasional flow structure, with small pebble inclusions and occurs as a capping on a low hilltop. The drainage on either side of the hill has eroded down through it. When green, the stone breaks with a fairly even face and is easily dressed, resembling the San Jose sandstone so much that it is erroneously called sandstone by the people of Sonoma County. When seasoned, it becomes nearly white in color, very hard and refractory. The stone stands well, as is shown by the Phoenix Building, in Petaluma, which was erected about 1862. It has been used in other buildings in Petaluma, and recently in the Carnegie Library, which is now nearing completion (November, 1904).

Craftsmen with principal responsibility for the library construction were also local. R. W. Moller "is another Petaluma boy who out-distanced all competitors for the contract." J. R. Nesbit, who maintained his business in Petaluma, "constructed the massive concrete foundations which extended to bedrock and are heavy, solid and substantial enough to hold the Call building." W. C. Stradling, "who built many famous buildings in California and who is an artist in his own line," did the brick and stone work. Stradling also held high rank in the local IOOF Lodge, whose early book collection was the nucleus of the new library, and "performed the actual labor of laying the cornerstone...and had on his full regalia when he performed the work."[22]

Library and Community in Petaluma

The laying of the cornerstone for Petaluma's Carnegie Library was the focus of a civic celebration witnessed by a "vast throng," described in two articles which dominated page 1 of the June 10, 1904 Argus. One article tells of the gala festivity, and the other reports the history; both are transcribed and attached, as Appendices B and C.

The cornerstone itself, a "massive four feet in length," of California granite, was donated by another Mason, E. W. M. Evans. In a copper receptacle, hermetically sealed within the cornerstone, were placed rosters of names and a history of the local library building.

The library history was related to the crowd by F. A. Cromwell, Secretary of the Board of Library Trustees.* Cromwell described the growth of the library from an 1858 collection of donated books in the lodge room of Petaluma Lodge No. 30, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the women's Rebekah group was also involved, and Cromwell notes that the first book was donated by Mrs. E. Rowlson. About 1867, "yielding to the popular demand for a circulating library," the informal collection was organized as the Odd Fellow's Library Association of Petaluma, and made available to the public. A fee of $1 initiation plus $4/year, or $25 for lifetime lending privileges,[23] augmented by donations and fundraising entertainments, served to maintain the library and increase the collection. Dr. J. H. Crane was the first librarian.

E. S. Lippitt, Petaluma lawyer known for his large law library,[24] and also a member of the governing board of the Odd Fellow's Library Association, is said to be responsible for state legislation which opened the way for privately held libraries to transfer their collections to municipalities while still participating in their management. As described by Cromwell, the first bill introduced into the 1877-78 state Senate session, "An Act to Establish and Maintain Free Public Libraries and Reading-rooms," was intended to apply only to San Francisco. "Professor" Lippitt suggested amendments to make the law applicable to all incorporated cities and towns. As passed, on March 18, 1878, the bill provided that:

> ...the proprietors or other competent authority of any library could donate and transfer its property to the incorporated city or town in which it was located for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a public library and reading room. As a condition, and in consideration of such donation, the authorities of the library might, as their option, nominate and appoint as honorary trustees,

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* Cromwell's essay is the source of most later Petaluma library histories; other sources will be footnoted.

without salary, a number equal to those appointed by the municipal authority. The honorary trustees were given authority to fill all vacancies that might occur in their number, and were to have an equal vote in the management and control of the library so donated and transferred.

In 1878, following passage of new legislation, the library was transferred from the Odd Fellows to the City of Petaluma. Under the city, the library was supported by a direct tax varying from four cents to ten cents on each hundred dollars of assessed value of property in the city.

Even as a tax supported library, however, adequate and permanent quarters were elusive. The library had begun during the time the Odd Fellows met in the 1856 Phoenix Block, which "rose from the ashes" of the lodge's earlier Gowen Building location. In 1871 the library moved to the newly constructed Odd Fellows Building.* Under city auspices, it was housed variously in the Whitney building,[25] in rented quarters above the Wickersham Bank, then on an upper floor of the Poehlman Building; in 1887 it moved to the third floor of the new City Hall.

Carnegie funds were sought to provide the first real home for the book collection. The Ladies Improvement Club's 1896 inquiry had received no response but the Trustees' 1900 request for $20,000 met with more success. In January 1901 Carnegie offered $12,500, conditional upon site donation as well as enactment of an ordinance providing for annual support of the library equal to 10% of the Carnegie funds. Cromwell: "The library board set out to secure a site for the prospective building, with the result that Mrs. A. A. Atwater of Petaluma generously offered to use the site upon which this building is erected, for a price less than one-half its market value. Her offer was accepted by the Board."

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* The 1856 Phoenix Block, demolished in 1929, is "memorialized today by the words 'Phoenix Block' and an outline of the legendary birdlike symbol placed on the entablature of the present one story edifice."[26] The 1871 Odd Fellows Building, in 1909 and 1926 expanded and unified architecturally with the Mutual Beneficial Building, is one of Petaluma's most elegant iron front buildings.

Among her many community activities, Addie A. Atwater was President of the Ladies Improvement Club of Petaluma, which had made the early unsuccessful application for Carnegie funds. She was the widow of early library trustee H. H. Atwater who had purchased this piece of property in 1877 for $1,800 and in 1899 had deeded to his wife. The site was purchased by the city for $2,500, with the primary condition that if the land were not used for a library, the land and all improvements would revert to the grantor, her heirs or assigns. A copy of the Atwater deed, dated March 1, 1904, is attached as Appendix D.

Having obtained Mrs. Atwater's promise of land, the City Council next met the taxing requirement with Ordinance No. 216, New Series, "An Ordinance Providing for the Levying of Taxes for Maintaining the Free Public Library," which passed unanimously on December 2, 1901. The rate of taxation was to be "so computed at each levy that it will raise no less than Sixteen Hundred (1,600) dollars in taxes for each fiscal year."

This tax, higher than specified by the Carnegie grant, was the basis for requesting an increase in Carnegie funding to $16,000. When the request was denied, plans were sought for a $12,500 building. Brainerd Jones' design was accepted and put to bid; when opened on October 24, 1903, the lowest bid was found to be $15,447.* Only after additional funds were raised by public subscription were the contracts signed.[27]

The newspaper coverage of the June 10, 1904 cornerstone laying ceremony contains a wealth of additional local history. Public interest was sustained by frequent news stories: "First two carloads of rock from the quarry of the new railroad at Stony Point carried here on Monday and were unloaded at the Steamer Gold Landing." And: "Proud of the new Library/Most Beautiful Building in So. Co./Rise Higher and Higher Favor-/able Comment is heard on Every/Hand -- Work Being Rushed." The old library was also busy: 18,470 library visitors withdrew 15,264 books, and 328 new books were purchased during the year.[28]

On Saturday evening, February 17, 1906, the new library doors were opened so several hundred townspeople could view the building, ready to use except for furnishings and fixtures. Fundraising efforts continued and most needed

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* Cromwell: $15,443.

equipment was ordered but not in place on April 18, 1906. After the earthquake the building was judged unsafe and its opening delayed pending work on the dome and some additional minor repair. Structural improvements, such as a steel ceiling to replace the plaster one, were considered. The upper floors of the City Hall had sustained even more serious damage, however, and in May two high school faculty and a "corps of students" were thanked for the "splendid manner in which they performed the self-imposed task of moving books from the old to the new library," where they were stored in the basement. The basement "library" was opened for limited hours, there was a "big rush for books," and books which had been out since before the earthquake were returned. In October the Ladies Improvement Club conducted a Library Sale, staffing for a day the mercantile store of Phillips & Tough and earning a percentage of the day's receipts to benefit library completion. A small front page article noted the official opening of the new library on November 13, 1906.[29]

Over the next fifty years, the building underwent few changes, none structural. Balustrades which surrounded the low hipped roof and the side bays, and terra cotta ornaments, visible in early pictures, were removed in the 1930s, and the slate roof was replaced with asbestos shingles. Change was more noticeable inside as both the book collection and the use of it increased. Additional shelving was added again and again, and space for reading and study diminished. Less visibly, by 1960 space limitations had begun to jeopardize the ability of the library and the librarians to adequately serve the community.

Typically, population growth after World War II included families with young children, and houses were built in previously unsettled areas. Schools and recreation facilities competed with the library for funding, and the library's location in the older part of town seemed remote to many new residents. All residents seemed to share a concern for the fate of the building itself, as it appeared destined for destruction if a new building were built. Many remembered and cited the terms of the Atwater deed, which stipulated that if the land were not used for a library, it and the building would revert to the now unknown and uncountable heirs of Mrs. Atwater. In three elections between 1962 and 1973, library bond measures were supported by a majority, but not the required 2/3 of the voters.

Voters' March 3, 1974 passage of the bond issue for a new centrally located library was credited both to the promise of city and county revenue sharing funds, and the City Council's March 1 unanimous agreement to retain the property and building, and to find a use for the building that would be compatible with the deed. In accordance with its terms, a senior citizens' center (and library) or a museum (and library) were among the uses proposed. On July 4, 1976, after removal of the books and furniture to the new library, the Old Petaluma Library was opened for one day to the public who viewed its

scale and grandeur as it must have appeared in 1906. The community committee formed in honor of the national Bicentennial spent almost a year of background work exploring structural, legal, and other aspects of converting the building. The building was designated as an historic monument under City Ordinance #1202 NCS on December 2, 1976 and on April 25, 1977, it was announced that the Museum/Library was officially adopted as the city's major Bicentennial project. With $500 raised by the Bicentennial Committee, another major community fundraising effort was started on behalf of Petaluma's Carnegie Library building.[30]

Again the newspaper brought to the public the drama of the building's construction; its excellent condition was noted and focus was on maintaining its integrity. Newspapers carried dramatic pictures of the removal and repair of the dome's stained glass panels. Some mortar was replaced, and minor repairs made to the stairs. Some original bookshelves and the traditional library check-out desk were retained in the museum/library and the library theme continues to be featured in several museum publications as shown in Appendix E. The building was opened to the public on July 1, 1978 and was formally dedicated October 22, 1978.[31] Now under the guidance of the city's Director of Parks and Recreation, the museum offers permanent and special exhibits related to Petaluma's past, while the museum library is an important source for local history research.

In 1986, Petaluma was one of five cities selected from among a number of applicants for California's Main Street Program providing consultation in historic and architectural preservation, marketing, and other promotion to enhance the downtown "Main Streets". The Old Library is a cornerstone of the district defined for Petaluma's Main Street, as the city again becomes deeply involved in a self-help program of community enhancement.

The building's significance extends from 1906 until 1976 when the library was replaced by a newer building. However, since significance was not exceptional, the period of significance has arbitrarily been ended at 1938.

ENDNOTES

[1] Andrew Carnegie, The Gospel of Wealth and Other Timely Essays, ed. Edward C. Kirkland (Cambridge: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1962), p. 27. First published in 1900. (Page reference is to the reprint edition.)

[2] Andrew Carnegie, Autobiography (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1920), p. 45.

[3] Theodore Wesley Koch, A Book of Carnegie Libraries (New York: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1917).

[4] George S. Bobinski, Carnegie Libraries: Their History and Impact on American Public Library Development (Chicago: American Library Association, 1969), p. 45.

[5] Koch, A Book of Carnegie Libraries, p. 17.

[6] W. D. Howells, "Examination of Library Gift Horses," The Library Journal, October 1901, p. 741 (reprinted from Editors Easy Chair, Harpers Magazine, September 1901).

[7] Johnson, Robert, "Public Libraries and Mr. Andrew Carnegie," The Library Journal, October 1907, p. 440 (reprinted from The Academy, London, August 31, 1907).

[8] Bobinski, Carnegie Libraries, p. 184.

[9] Peter Finley Dunne, "The Carnegie Libraries," Mr. Finley on Ivrything and Ivrybody, ed. Robert Hutchison (New York: Dover, 1963), pp. 225-229.

[10] Burton, Hendrick, The Life of Andrew Carnegie (New York: Harper & Row, 1939; J&J Harper Edition, 1969), p. 199.

[11] Bobinski, Carnegie Libraries, pp. 145-154.

[12] Bobinski, Carnegie Libraries, pp. 14, 20, 207.

[13] Bobinski, Carnegie Libraries, pp. 172-173.

[14] Estellene Walker, "Carnegie Library Buildings in South Carolina," South Carolina Librarian, 26: Spring 1982, p. 3.
Margaret Beckman, Stephen Langmead, and John Black, "In Search of Carnegie," Ontario Library Review, 65: March 1981, pp. 33-37.
Susan Speath Cherry, "Carnegies Live," American Libraries, 12: 184-188, April 1981.

[15] Bobinski, Carnegie Libraries, p. 207-242.

[16] Petaluma Argus, June 10, 1904.

17 Transactions of the California State Agricultural Society During the Year 1884 (Sacramento: State Office, 1885), pp. 333, 335.

18 Dan Peterson, Petaluma's Architectural Heritage (Santa Rosa, CA: Architectural Preservation Associates, 1978), p. 41.

19 Petaluma Argus-Courier, March 21, 1945.

20 Frederick Doveton Nichols, "Palladio's Influence on American Architecture," Palladio in America (Venice: Fantonigrafica, 1976), p. 101.

21 "Structural and Industrial Materials in California," p. 163-164, unknown publication of approximately November 1904. (Files of Petaluma Museum Library.)

22 Petaluma Argus, June 10, 1904.

23 Petaluma Argus-Courier, September 12, 1985.

24 Adair Heig, History of Petaluma, A California River Town (Petaluma, CA: Scottwall Associates, 1982), p. 150.

25 Petaluma Argus-Courier, December 16, 1978 and September 12, 1985.

26 C. Ed Mannion, Petaluma Argus-Courier, August 17, 1973.

27 Petaluma Argus, September 25; October 20 and 24; November 19, 20, 21, 23, and 24, 1903; May 6, 12, 26, and 27; June 3 and 9, 1904.

28 Petaluma Argus, June 16, July 12, and August 3, 1904.

29 Petaluma Argus, May 9 and 11; June 5 and 9; October 22; November 13, 1906.

30 Petaluma Argus-Courier, July 3, 1976, April 25, 1977.

31 Petaluma Argus-Courier, October 25, 1978.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bobinski, George S. Carnegie Libraries: Their History and Impact on American Public Library Development. Chicago: American Library Association, 1969.

Koch, Theodore Wesley. A Book of Carnegie Libraries. New York: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1917.

Peterson, Dan. Petaluma's Architectural Heritage. Santa Rosa: Architectural Preservation Associates, 1978.

Petaluma Argus, "Carnegie Library Corner Stone Laid -- Imposing Ceremony" and "History of the Local Library," June 10, 1904.

Petaluma Argus and Petaluma Courier, September 1903 - November 1906.

Petaluma Argus-Courier, August 17, 1973; June 1976 - December 1978; September 12, 1985.

☐ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Specify repository:
Petaluma Historical Library and Museum
Petaluma Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property .37 acres

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	10	53 16 20	42 38 14 90
B			
C			
D			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Rectangular lot #218, 150.4' x 100.3', situated on SW corner of 4th and B Streets in the City of Petaluma, CA. AP #008-052-04. Recorder's Office Official Records #0244-422.
Owner: City of Petaluma, Civic Center, Petaluma, CA 94952.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the city lot which has historically been associated with the building.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lucy Kortum
organization (Sonoma State University) date January 1988
street & number 180 Ely Road telephone 707/762-6219
city or town Petaluma state CA zip code 94952

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Petaluma Old Carnegie Library

Section number Photo-graphs Page 1

The following information is the same for all photographs:

1. Petaluma Old Carnegie Library
2. Petaluma, CA
3. Dick Hoorn
4. November 1987
5. Petaluma Historical Library and Museum

6. Front and right side, view to South. Street light in foreground is one of several installed in front of Fourth St. historic buildings.
7. #1

6. Front and left side, view to West. Shows main architectural features and raised corner site. The tip of the skylight is just visible.
7. #2

6. Stained glass dome and skylight; column, gallery rail, and turned spindles (brass rail for added height). Entrance and stairs may be seen at left below. View is to East corner.
7. #3

6. Column detail, gallery, and skylight. Stairs from first floor may be seen at right. View is to West corner.
7. #4

6. Interior detail of arched window with sunburst panes, Douglas fir framing, and wainscoting. View is to North.
7. #5

6. Rear and side exterior, rear entrance, and part of ramp. Beyond Kiwanis chess/checker tables may be seen the plaque identifying the location of the 1978-2028 time capsule. View to East.
7. #6

6. Rear view showing ramp added for wheelchair access to door (formerly a window) second floor right. View is to North.
7. #7

FREE PUBLIC

Petaluma Old Carnegie Library

#1

MEN
WORKING

Petaluma Old Carnegie Library

#2

PETALUMA

Petaluma Old Carnegie Library

#3

Petaluma Old Carnegie Library

#4

Property of Library
Cape Fear Community College

Petaluma Old Carnegie Library

#5

Petaluma Old Carnegie Library

#6

Petaluma Old Carnegie Library

#7

APPENDICES

A. Extant Buildings Designed or Remodelled by Brainerd Jones (partial list)

B. "Carnegie Library Corner Stone Laid -- Imposing Ceremony"
Petaluma Argus, June 10, 1904

C. "History of Local Library"
Petaluma Argus, June 10, 1904

D. Addie A. Atwater deed of library site to City of Petaluma, February 8, 1904

E. Petaluma Museum brochure showing old library perforated book stamp

F. Petaluma Carnegie Library, circa 1906.
(c 1986, Petaluma Museum Association)

APPENDIX A: EXTANT BUILDINGS DESIGNED OR REMODELED BY BRAINERD JONES (Partial List)

Date	Building	Location	Style	Local Reference
1901*	Old Opera House(Maclay Building)**	Petaluma	Eastlake	Peterson 26
1901	Lumsden House (Belvedere)**	Santa Rosa	Queen Anne	Peterson 17
1902	Residence, 901 D	Petaluma	Palladian	Peterson 70
1904	Carnegie Library	Petaluma	Classic Revival	Peterson 28
1904	Schluckebier/Gwinn Business Blk	Petaluma		AC 10/21/04
1905	Comstock House	Santa Rosa	Colonial Revival	Peterson 18
1906	Residence, 966 Sonoma Ave.	Santa Rosa	Queen Anne	Peterson 61
1906*	Carlson-Currier Silk Mill**	Petaluma	Georgian Revival	Peterson 15
1906	New Elks Building	Petaluma		AC 8/11/06
1907	Wasserman House,930 Mendocino**	Santa Rosa	Shingle	Peterson 20
1910	Residence, 718 MacDonald	Santa Rosa	Craftsman	Peterson 29
1910	Residence, Oak Hill	Petaluma	Transitional	Peterson 41
1911	Lincoln Primary School (Adm Bldg)	Petaluma	Period Revival	Peterson 29
1911	Carnegie Library	Healdsburg	Neo Classic	Clayborn 29
1911	Own Residence & Offices	Petaluma		AC 2/17/11
1911	McNear Building (15-19 Pet Blvd)	Petaluma	New Classic	AC 517/11
1912	Residence, 319 Keokuk	Petaluma	Transitional	Peterson 45
1913	Womens Clubhouse	Petaluma	Craftsman	Peterson 30
1913*	Pinschower House (VintageB&B)**	Cloverdale	Queen Anne	National Register
1914	Passelaqua House, 726 Fitch	Healdsburg	Neo Classic	Clayborn 54
1920	Old Post Office, 23-24 Pet Blvd	Petaluma	Neo Classic	Peterson 28
1922*	Carlson-Currier Silk Mill**	Petaluma	Georgian Revival	Peterson 15
1927	Philip Sweed School	Petaluma	Period Revival	Peterson 35
1927*	Must Hatch/Bourke Hatchery	Petaluma	Spanish Revival	Peterson 67

Among Jones' Petaluma buildings no longer standing:
Mount Funeral Parlor (later Parents')
"New"First Baptist Church
McKinley School
Petaluma National Bank

*Date of addition or remodel
**Building listed on National Register of Historic Places

References:
Peterson, Petaluma's Architectural Heritage (Petaluma locations)
Peterson, Santa Rosa's Architectural Heritage (Santa Rosa locations)
Clayborn: Historic Homes of Healdsburg
AC: Petaluma Argus-Courier

APPENDIX B

Petaluma Argus, June 10, 1904
(transcribed from microfilm)

CARNEGIE LIBRARY
CORNER STONE LAID
--IMPOSING CEREMONY

With imposing ceremonies, the cornerstone of the new Carnegie Library was laid in this city on Friday afternoon in the presence of a vast throng including hundreds of distinguished visitors from many parts of the State of California.

The principal ceremony was that of the Masonic fraternity, the highest State officer, Most Worshipful Grand Master Nutting, officiating. He was assisted by Grand Orator Monroe, Grand Marshall Rodden and other grand officers.

The local Masons and Knights Templar and those of other cities and nearly every fraternal and civic organization in the city participated. The parade was one of the largest ever seen in this city and was of imposing appearance.

Mt. Olivet and Santa Rosa Commanderies, Knights Templar, acted as special escort to the Grand Lodge of the State of California. Business was suspended, flags were displayed on many buildings, the city was crowded with visitors and the day will long be remembered as one of the most auspicious in the history of Petaluma. The entire affair was in the hands of the Petaluma Lodge No. 180 F. & A. M. and every detail was splendidly arranged and perfectly carried out.

The morning was devoted to a reception at Masonic hall, a lunch being served at noon. All of the local Masonic bodies assisted.

A special train from Santa Rosa at 12:30 brought down a big crowd of Knights, Masons and their ladies and citizens in general. Committees met the visitors at the depot and escorted them to the Masonic hall where lunch was served. The hall was beautifully decorated.

The command to march was given at 1:30 o'clock and the line of march was as follows:

Washington street to Main street. Main street to E street. E street to Fourth street. Fourth street to the Library building.

When the head of the column reached the Library building it was [line of type omitted by newspaper] tions in line opened ranks and faced inward, when the Grand Lodge F. & A.M. of California passed between the lines to the building followed by the Masonic lodges in reverse order. Immediately after the Masonic orders passed through the lines, the parade was dismissed.

The divisions assembled as follows:

First division on Liberty street, right resting on Washington street. Second division on Keller street, right resting on Washington street. Third division on Kentucky street, right resting on Washington street. The said divisions will be formed as follows:

First Division

F.M. Collins, marshal. Police Band. Antietam Post. G.A.R.. Antietam Relief Corps, No. 76. Engine Co. No. 1. Petaluma Hook & Ladder Company. Hose Co. No. 3. Hose Company No. 2.

Second Divison

Robert B. Brown, marshal. Petaluma Lodge No. 30, I.O.O.F.. Petaluma Camp No. 515, Woodmen of the World. Foresters of America, Petaluma Grove No. 88. U.A.O.D.. Sonderjylland Afdeling No. 10. D.D.F. Dania of California. Petaluma Homestead No. 837. Brotherhood of Yoemen. Petaluma Tribe No. 139, Improved Order of Redmen. Silver Spray Rebekah Lodge, No. 86. Petaluma Rebekah Lodge No. 226. Ladies' Improvement Club of Petaluma. L.T.C. club, American Circle. Companions of the Forest. Board of Trustees of the City of Petaluma. Board of Education of the City of Petaluma. Board of Library Trustees of the City of Santa Rosa.

Third Division

Col. D.B. Fairbanks, commanding.

Mount Olivet Commandery No. 50. K.T., Santa Rosa Commandery No. 14. K.T., Morning Star Chapter No. 61. O.E.S.. Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 57. F. & A.M., Russian River Lodge, No. 181. F. & A.M., Petaluma Lodge No. 180. F. & A.M., Grand Lodge F. & A.M. of California.

On arriving at the library the following program was carried out:

First -- Music by the band.
Second -- Prayer by the Grand chaplain.
Third -- History of the Library by Hon. F.A. Cromwell.
Fourth -- Brief address by Mayor Veale, inviting the Grand Master to commence the ceremonies.
Fifth -- Presentation of trowel to Grand Master by E.S. Lippitt.
Sixth -- Response by Grand Master and laying of the cornerstone in accordance with the ritual.
Seventh -- Music by the band.
Eighth -- Oration by the Grand Orator.
Ninth -- Music by the band. (Old Hundred.)
Tenth -- Benediction by the Grand Chaplain.

The trowel presented by Prof. E.S. Lippitt to the Grand Master was furnished by the Board of Library Trustees and was made by Shreve of San Francisco. It is of sterling silver with mahogany handle and is an exquisite piece of workmanship. On the face of the trowel is a perfect cut of the new building and the following inscription:

"Presented to Charles W. Nutting, M.W. Grand Master, upon laying of the cornerstone of the Petaluma Library, June 10th, 1904."

The addresses were all eloquent and were listened to with rapt attention, especially were the words of Grand Orator Monroe enjoyed while the remarks by the Grand Master, Mayor Veale, E.S. Lippitt and the paper by F.A. Cromwell were features of the impressive occasion.

After the completion of the ceremony the time was given over to the entertainment of the visitors at Masonic hall and throughout the city.

In the evening Petaluma Lodge No. 180, F.& A.M., will confer degrees, the meeting to be followed by a banquet.

The Santa Rosa special will leave here at midnight and not until then will the festivities cease.

The Library Architect

Great honor fell upon Petaluma when the library trustees after due deliberation after examining plans submitted by the leading architects of California, accepted those of a Petaluma boy -- a young man, young in years, old in experience and who will be among the great builders of his day.

Brainerd Jones is the architect whose busy brain created the elegant design and the monument of sandstone will be a monument to his genius for years to come. The building is strictly Petaluma and Petaluma can indeed be proud of her genius.

The young man was present at the laying of the cornerstone. He zealously watches every piece of material that goes into the massive walls. He is building for the ages to come and the walls which he rears will be enduring.

The young builder, R.W. Moller, is another Petaluma boy who out-distanced all competitors for the contract. He too is a skilled mechanic and this building will be his pride. Like the architect he is a strict Petaluman, having acquired his education here. This city was his birth place and when yet a boy he launched into the contracting business. The new library will be for him too, a lasting monument.

The Cornerstone

The cornerstone is of California granite and is a massive stone four feet in length. It was donated, free of charge, by E.W.M. Evans of this city, a popular Mason. On the end is the inscription in sunken letters relieved by leaf gold "Gift of Andrew Carnegie, 1904."

It occupies a position on the extreme southeast corner of B and Fourth streets, being plainly visible from both streets and henceforth will be a reminder to the public of this day of days.

Inside the stone there had been chisled out room for the copper receptacle which is 12 inches in length, 6 inches wide and 5 inches deep. Before it was hermetically sealed and prior to being placed in the stone, the following articles were placed therein by Prof. Lippitt:

The names of the President of the United States and cabinet; the Governor and staff and state officers, the courts of the United States and county; the congressional and other officers; all of the city and county officers including the three local boards, the grand lodge of F. & A.M. of California; roster of all the local Masonic bodies and many other local fraternal orders. Attested copy of the ordinance of the City of Petaluma providing for the support of the library; great seal of California; history of the local library and of the building; copies of the Argus and Courier of Thursday's issue and other articles.

W.C. Stradling, who is doing the brick work, performed the actual labor of laying the cornerstone. He is a past grand of Petaluma lodge No. 30, I.O.O.F. and had on his full regalia when he performed the work.

Mrs. Atwater's Liberality

But little has been said of the splendid generosity of Mrs. A. Atwater, the esteemed president of the Woman's Improvement Club. Mrs. Atwater owned the beautiful site upon which the building stands and in its transfer to the library trustees, Mrs. Atwater presented the city with a cool $2500 -- a splendid gift from a noble woman whose love for her home city is well known by those who know her best. Her kindness will never be forgotten by that element which will enjoy the blessing which the new building will afford in the years to come.

The New Library

An exquisite creation of Stony Point sandstone and Alameda white pressed brick, so much has been said about the new building that a further description seems to be superflous. However just a few brief paragraphs:

The building is 60 by 66 feet in dimensions and faces on Fourth street, its cost complete will be $20,000. Brainerd Jones is the architect and R.W. Moller the builder. W.C. Stradling who built many famous buildings in California and who is an artist in his line, is doing the brick and stone work. J.R. Nesbit constructed the massive concrete foundations which extend to bedrock and are heavy, solid and substantial enough to hold the Call building.

The building is of the Renaissance style and four massive and elaborate columns mark the entrance. The structure is a one story building but a gallery extends entirely around it. A feature of the construction is the four huge corinthian columns which sustain the gallery, rotunda and roof. The roof is slate. The walls are of Stony Point sandstone, quarried eight miles from town and used in the rough and dressed, which with the white pressed brick makes a beautiful effect.

The building will contain the offices, trustees' room, rest and reception rooms, stock rooms, librarian's rooms, promenade, lobby and lavatories. The basement is to be used for the heating plant and for storage purposes.

APPENDIX C

Petaluma Argus, June 10, 1904
Transcribed from microfilm. The numbers of the two IOOF lodges were mentioned in the first paragraph were scarcely decipherable and should be verified elsewhere.

HISTORY OF THE LOCAL LIBRARY

INTERESTING PAPER READ ON FRIDAY

Secretary Cromwell's paper on the
History of the Petaluma Library
Read at the Laying of the Corner
Stone Friday Afternoon

The following history of the local library was read at Friday's exercises by Secretary F.A. Cromwell of the Board of Library Trustees.

The present Petaluma Free Public Library was founded by the members of Petaluma Lodge No. 30, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and those of Silver Spray Rebekah Lodge No. 86 of the same order. At first it consisted of donations of a few books placed within the lodge-room for the exclusive use of the members of the order. The first book having been donated by Mrs. E. Rowlson who is still a resident of Petaluma.

Additional donations were made until the library numbered several hundred volumes. About 1867, yielding to the popular demand for a circulating library, the Odd Fellow's Library Association of Petaluma was organized, and the public was permitted to use the books upon payment of a small monthly membership from each person making use of the library.

The first librarian was the late Dr. J.H. Crane.

The income derived from the membership fees, donations, and various entertainments given under the auspices of the Library Association was used for maintenance of the library and for the purchase of additional books. These conditions continued until the year 1878.

At the session of the legislature held during the winter of 1877-78, the first bill introduced into the State Senate was a bill entitled "An Act to Establish and Maintain Free Public Libraries and Reading-rooms." As originally drawn, this measure was intended to apply to the city of San Francisco only.

Our venerable colleague, E.S. Lippitt, was then a member of the governing Board of Odd Fellows' Library Association.

Mr. Lippitt drafted and sent to the committee of the Senate having consideration of this bill, amendments which would make the proposed law applicable to all incorporated cities and towns in the State. The amended bill passed both houses of the legislature and received the signature of the Governor on the 18th day of March, 1878.

By the provisions of this law the proprietors or other competent authority of any library could donate and transfer its property to the incorporated city or town in which it was located for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a public library and reading-room. As a condition, and in consideration of such donation, the authorities of the library might, at their option, nominate

and appoint as honorary trustees, without salary, a number equal to those appointed by the municipal authority. The honorary trustees were given authority to fill all vacancies that might occur in their number, and were to have an equal vote in the management and control of the library, so donated and transferred.

Acting under authority of this law, in March 1878, the Odd Fellow's Library Association deeded to the city all of its property and the City Trustees accepted the same for the city.

At the same time, by the same instrument, and under the same authority, the Odd Fellow's Library Association named as its first board of honorary trustees, Messrs. E.S. Lippitt, Lee Ellsworth, L. Hildburgh, H.H. Atwater and Joseph Campbell.

Of these, Messrs. Ellsworth, Atwater and Campbell have passsed to their reward, after many years of efficient service as library trustees.

The members of the present honorary board are: E.S. Lippitt; who has served continuously since 1878; S.J. Hopkins, appointed to succeed L. Hildburgh, who resigned; William H. Zartman, appointed to succeed H.H. Atwater, deceased; Thomas Maclay, appointed to succeed Lee Ellsworth, deceased; F.A. Cromwell, appointed to succeed Joseph Campbell, deceased.

The City Trustees appointed as the first City Board of Library Trustees Messrs. S.J. Hopkins, H.E. Lawrence, H.T. Fairbanks, J.P. Rodgers and M.E.C. Munday to serve for four years.

Of this number, S.J. Hopkins has served on the Board since his appointment in 1878.

The joint board, upon organization, appointed Mrs. J.E. Lackie, librarian. Mrs. Lackie was an efficient officer of the library for a period of twenty years, resigning in 1899.

The present City Board of Library Trustees are: S.J. Hopkins, president, E.S. Lippitt, W.S. DeTurk, Thomas Maclay, F.A. Cromwell, secretary. The librarian is Miss Sara Francis Cassiday.

Since the library came under the control of the City, it has been supported by a direct tax varying from four cents to ten cents on each hundred dollars of assessed value of the property in the city.

About the year 1896 the Ladies Improvement Club of Petaluma sent a communication to Mr. Andrew Carnegie asking him to make a donation for the erection of a library building in this city. Nothing came of their efforts.

In March, 1900, the Trustees of the library asked Mr. Carnegie for a donation of $20,000 for a library building. Mr. Carnegie did not respond to this appeal until January 1901. He then informed us that he would give $12,500 to the city for the purpose of erecting a library building upon the express condition that a site be given, and that the legislative authority of the city enact an ordinance insuring for the support of the library a sum equal to ten per cent of the amount of his donation.

The library board set about to secure a site for the prospective building, with the result that Mrs. A.A. Atwater of Petaluma generously offered to us the site upon which this building is being erected, for a price less than one-half of its market value. Her offer was accepted by the Board.

Satisfactory arrangements having been made for the acquisition of the site, we asked the legislative body of the city to pass an ordinance guaranteeing for the support of the library an amount each year equal to one-tenth of the amount which Mr. Carnegie should donate for the erection of a library building.

By ordinance adopted on the third day of December, 1901, the City Trustees ordained that the rate of taxation for library purposes shall be so computed at each levy that it will raise no lesss than $1600 in taxes for each fiscal year.

With this assurance on the part of the city, the library trustees appealed to Mr. Carnegie to increase his donation to $16,000. This he declined to do, saying that he would not increase the sum named in his first offer of donation.

The Board then advertised for plans and specifications for a library building to cost not more than $12,500.

Numerous plans were sumitted to the Board for their consideration. After careful examination and comparison of all the plans submitted, the Board adopted those prepared by Mr. Brainerd Jones of Petaluma.

The Board then advertised for bids for the erection of the building in accordance with the plans and specifications which had been adopted. On the 24th day of October, 1903, the bids were opened by the Board. The lowest bid submitted was for the sum of $15,443,the same having been presented by Mr. Richard W. Moller of Petaluma.

Owing to the difference between the amount of Mr. Carnegie's donation and the sum represented by the lowest bid, the Board deferred final action in the matter of awarding the contract until such time as they were able to ascertain if, by public subscription, the necessary sum could be raised to erect the building according to the accepted plans.

Our citizens responded nobly to the appeal of the Board, the additional amount required was soon subscribed, and in due time the contract for the erection and completion of the building was signed by the proper officers of the Board of Library Trustees, and Mr. Richard W. Moller, the successful bidder.

This is a brief history of the Petaluma Free Public Library which now has ten thousand volumes upon its shelves.

This is only a brief outline of the efforts of the Board in the work of consummating their plans for the acquirement, construction, and completion of the building, the laying of the cornerstone of which we celebrate this tenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, and which we hope will endure as a memorial to the philanthropy of the donors, a monument to the skill of the designer and builders, and as an ever broadening, deepeniong source from which shall flow rich intellectual blessings till time shall be no more.

APPENDIX D

THIS INDENTURE, Made this first day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and four:-

Between: ADDIE A. ATWATER, Widow, of the city of Petaluma, county of Sonoma, state of California, the party of the first part; and THE CITY OF PETALUMA, a Municipal Corporation, within the said county of Sonoma, state of California, the party of the second part.

WITNESSETH: That the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars gold coin of the United States of America, to her in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained and sold, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents does grant, bargain and sell, convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part forever, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the said city of Petaluma, county of Sonoma, state of California and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

Lot number two hundred and eighteen according to the official map of the said city of Petaluma, situate on the southwest corner of Fourth and "B" streets in said city of Petaluma.

TOGETHER with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all and singular the said premises, together with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part as a site for a free public Library for the said city of Petaluma, as an entirety, and for no other purpose whatever.

The primary condition of the foregoing Deed is that the said land herein conveyed, and each and every part thereof, shall be used by said Municipality solely for the purposes of a Free Public Library for the said city of Petaluma, and in the event that said land, or any part thereof, being used for any purpose other than that appertaining solely to said

Free Public Library, or in the event that said land, or ay part thereof, shall for the period of two years ceased to be used for the purposes of said Free Public Library, then and in that event, without any proceeding either in law or equity, the said land and all improvements thereon shall immediately revert to and become the property of the said Grantor, her heirs or assigns.

The foregoing conditions are made and accepted as the essence of this conveyance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said party of the second part has hereunto set her hand and seal the day and year in this Indenture first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of

Frank K. Lippitt _____ (Seal.)

State of California,:
:ss
County of Sonoma. :

On this Eighth day of February in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and four, before me, F. K. Lippitt, a Notary Public in and for the said county and state, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared ADDIE A. ATWATER, Widow, known to me to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing Instrument, and she acknowledged to me that she executed the same.

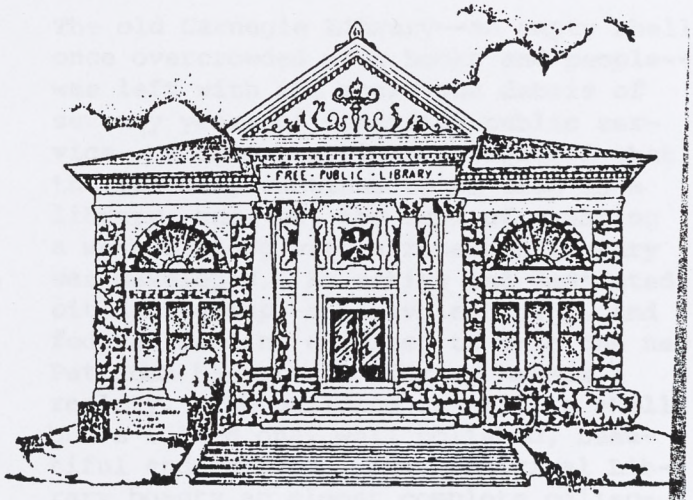
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at my office in the city of Petaluma, county of Sonoma, state of California, the day and year in this Certificate first above written.

F. K. Lippitt

Notary Public in and for the county of Sonoma, state of California.

APPENDIX E

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF PETALUMA



The first library in Petaluma was a private one established by the Oddfellows in 1858. In 1867 the public was invited to use the library for a fee: $1 initiation plus $4 per year, or $25 for lifetime library privileges. Books were reportedly filed by the merit system. Respectable ones within reach--those considered otherwise, by the librarian, put on the highest shelf --preferably out of sight as well as reach. When the Oddfellows Building was erected in 1871, the books were moved from the Phenix Block to the new building where they were stored until 1878 when the Oddfellows gave them to the City of Petaluma. The city housed the collection in rented quarters above the Wickersham Bank on the east side of Main Street between Western and Washington, and later on the upper floor of the Poehlman Building further down Main Street.

The new city hall at the corner of A and Kentucky Streets was completed in 1887, and the library was moved to its top floor where it remained until the Carnegie Library was completed in 1906.

Realizing the need for a separate building, the library trustees applied for a $20,000 grant from Andrew Carnegie in 1902. The following year they received $12,500 funding from the Scottish-born American millionaire steele magnate. Property was purchased at the corner of 4th and B Streets for $2500 in gold coin--about half price--from the widow of one of the original trustees of the City Library. The building was designed by local architect, Brainerd Jones, and the low construction bid for it was $15,443. Public donations made up the difference between the bid and the Carnegie grant.

The cornerstone was laid on June 10, 1904. Constructed of locally quarried Roblar sandstone and white Alameda brick the building was slightly damaged by the San Francisco earthquake and was opened in 1906 after a Mr. Stradling repaired the chimney-top, installed a new metal upper ceiling and readjusted the stone columns.

The new Carnegie Library collection of books grew with the community, but the building did not, and by the late 1950's a movement was underway to create a larger modern facility. The public did not agree, however, until 1974 when it approved the necessary bond issue. Ground was broken for the present Petaluma Library in March of 1975, and the exciting and efficient new building, constructed on city-owned property, was opened in July 1976.

The old Carnegie Library--an empty shell once overcrowded with books and people--was left with the scars and debris of seventy years of demanding public service. A deed restriction required that the building continue to be used as a library, and, so, the idea of creating a museum along with a research library was developed. An active and dedicated citizens group, a benevolent city, and federal funding combined to make the new Petaluma Historical Library Museum a reality. The building is still a shell, but a filled one, well polished, beautiful and revered. The Historical Library boasts an almost complete collection of Petaluma's newspapers dating from 1851, as well as many other documents and publications. The Museum collection includes relics, mementos and history of all phases of Petaluma life. The building houses all in an atmosphere of quiet elegance--a conspicuous reminder of the town's radiant heritage.

Lewis Baer

APPENDIX F

APPENDIX F

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION DOCUMENT:
Free Public Library of Petaluma (1906-1976)
Old Carnegie Library (1976-present)
Petaluma Historical Historical Library and Museum (1978-present)

1. Section 7, page 5, line 7:
   Change identification of tree from "cedar" to "Sequoiadendrum giganteum (Giant Sequoia)."

2. Section 8, page 6, paragraph 2, line 3:
   Jones also designed the Sebastopol Carnegie library, so phrase should read, "Carnegie library buildings in Healdsburg and Sebastopol."

3. Section 8, page 7, paragraph 3:
   Some current geologists express conflicting opinion about the correct name for the rock, identified "trachytic lava" in "Structural and Industrial Materials of California," pages 163-4. The Museum Library has a one page xerox copy containing both pages 163 and 164, with a picture of the Petaluma Carnegie under construction, but unknown is the actual publication title or its publication date; "Structural and Industrial Materials" may be a chapter or section heading. Several Hittell works have been searched but the source has not been found.

4. Appendix A:
   A significant addition to identified extant buildings designed by Brainerd Jones is professional office building at 47 Sixth Street, generally attributed to Julia Morgan. Jones was verified as the architect by plans in the possession of the former building owner, Henry Reynaud, which were displayed during the 1988 exhibit of Jones' work at the Petaluma Museum:

   c.1925; Residence (now offices), 47 Sixth Street; Petaluma; Spanish Colonial Revival.

Lucy Kortum
2/27/89

180 Ely Road
Petaluma CA 94952
February 8, 1988

Kathryn Gualtieri
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
PO Box 942896
Sacramento CA 94296-0001

Dear Ms. Gualtieri:

Attached is National Register nomination documentation for the building which was the Free Public Library of Petaluma from 1906 to 1976, and which since 1978 has been the Petaluma Historical Library and Museum. The building is a designated Petaluma Historic Monument and an outstanding example of Carnegie library architecture. The architect, Brainerd Jones, designed the Healdsburg and Sebastopol Carnegie libraries as well as other recognized public and private buildings in Sonoma County.

Petaluma was the site of Sonoma County's first library (1858), its first public membership library (1867), and its first free public library (1878). Petaluma was the first Sonoma County city to apply for Carnegie funding (1896 and 1900) but second, after Santa Rosa, to complete its Carnegie building. The history of Petaluma's Carnegie Library dramatically exemplifies the movement which resulted in community requests for funding of more than 2500 public libraries in the early years of the century. Recognition of the building is eagerly sought by its owner (the City of Petaluma) and by the many Petaluma Museum Association volunteers who work in and for this special building.

The building is under no immediate threat but two changes are contemplated by the City and the Museum Association: it has been recommended that repair of the exterior dome include use of wired glass, and volunteers hope to fund a small architect-designed storage building on a rear corner of the lot.

Three remain of Sonoma County's five Carnegie libraries. The Sonoma Carnegie, now home of the Chamber of Commerce, is part of a National Register Landmark Area. The Healdsburg Carnegie is a designated local landmark, is slated for renovation as a museum, and will soon be proposed for National Register recognition. Each of these buildings is architecturally significant. Individually, as a group, and in conjunction with the two lost buildings, they offer significant insight into the history of Sonoma County and its communities.

This nomination could also be viewed in relation to the diminishing number of Carnegie buildings in California. Bobinski's 1967 Carnegie study found 103 of the 142 California Carnegie libraries still standing, with 37 demolished and two unaccounted for. (Then, Sonoma County had four standing Carnegies, all used as libraries.) Certainly throughout California there is increasing interest in these buildings, their architecture reminiscent of the many styles that flourished around the turn of the century, and all now at least sixty years old.

Your review, and comments on both the nomination document and the contemplated dome repair and storage building, will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Lucy Kortum

Lucy Kortum
707/762-6219

OF CALIFORNIA—THE RESOURCES AGENCY
GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, Governor

CE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
TMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
FFICE BOX 942896
ENTO, CALIFORNIA 94296-0001
45-8006

April 6, 1988

Lucy Kortum
180 Ely Road
Petaluma, CA 94952

Please see attached list of properties.

The National Register of Historic Places Program is administered in California by the State Office of Historic Preservation. The property indicated above has been submitted for the Register.

[X] The State Historical Resources Commission will consider this property and make a judgment as to whether or not it meets the criteria on May 6, 1988 at 9:00 a.m. in Berkeley City Club Ballroom, 2315 Durant Ave., Berkeley, CA

[X] The State Historical Resources Commission recommended the nomination of the property to the National Register. It will be presented to the State Historic Preservation Officer for formal nomination. The final decision will be made by the Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

[ ] The property was placed on the National Register _____

[ ] The property was determined eligible for placement on the National Register May 6 1988

Placement on the National Register affords a property the honor of inclusion in the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation and provides a degree of protection from adverse effects resulting from federally funded or licensed projects. Registration provides a number of incentives for preservation of historic properties, including special building codes to facilitate the restoration of historic structures, and certain tax advantages. There are no restrictions placed upon a private property owner with regard to normal use, maintenance, or sale of a property listed in the National Register; however, proposals to demolish registered properties may require a standard review in compliance with local ordinances or the California Environmental Quality Act.

Sincerely,

Kathryn Gualtieri

Kathryn Gualtieri
State Historic Preservation Officer

OF CALIFORNIA – THE RESOURCES AGENCY
GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, *Governor*

CE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
RTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE BOX 942896
MENTO, CALIFORNIA 94296-0001
45-8006

July 19, 1988

Lucy Kortum
180 Ely Road
Petaluma, CA 94952

Dear Ms. Kortum:

RE: Free Public Library of Petaluma

The National Register of Historic Places Program is administered in California by the State Office of Historic Preservation. The property indicated above was placed on the National Register June 23, 1988.

Placement on the National Register affords a property the honor of inclusion in the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation and provides a degree of protection from adverse effects resulting from federally funded or licensed projects. Registration provides a number of incentives for preservation of historic properties, including special building codes to facilitate the restoration of historic structures, and certain tax advantages. There are no restrictions placed upon a private property owner with regard to normal use, maintenance, or sale of a property listed in the National Register; however, proposals to demolish registered properties may require a standard review in compliance with local ordinances or the California Environmental Quality Act.

Sincerely,

Kathryn Gualtieri

Kathryn Gualtieri
State Historic Preservation Officer

State Historical Resources Commission
May 1988 Agenda

Alameda County	1. California Hotel 3443-3501 San Pablo Ave. Oakland, CA 94608
Butte County	2. Honey Run Covered Bridge Honey Run Humbug Rd. Chico, CA 95928
Los Angeles County	3. John Carlton Pegler House 419 East Highland Ave. Sierra Madre, CA 91024
Mendocino County	4. Ukiah Vichy Springs Mineral Resort 2701 Vichy Springs Rd. Ukiah- CA 95482
Orange County	5. St. Francis by-the Sea American Catholic Church 430 Park Ave. Laguna Beach, CA 92651
San Bernardino County	6. Colton Carnegie Library 380 No. La Cadena Dr. Colton, CA 92324
Santa Clara County	7. Gilroy Free Library 195 Fifth St. Gilroy, CA 95020
Sonoma County	8. Free Public Library of Petaluma 20 Fourth St. Petaluma, CA 94952
	9. Healdsburg Carnegie Library 221 Matheson St. Healdsburg, CA 95448

TE OF CALIFORNIA—THE RESOURCES AGENCY
GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, *Governor*

ATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION
PARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
T OFFICE BOX 942896
RAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 94296-0001
445-8006

MEETING OF THE

STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

A G E N D A

APPROVED | DENIED | TABLED | PENDING

DATE: May 6, 1988

TIME: 9:00 a.m.

PLACE: Berkeley City Club Ballroom
2315 Durant Street
Berkeley, California

I. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS OF February 19, 1988 and March 18, 1988:

II. STAFF AND COMMISSION REPORTS:

Chairperson's Report

Director's Report

Legislative Update

Executive Secretary's Report

Progress Report on State Historical Building Code Board

Progress Report on Subcommittee on Columbus Quincentennial Commemoration

III. GENERAL DISCUSSION AND DELEGATIONS:

Augmentation to Governor's Budget for Office of Historic Preservation - James Woodward, President Elect, Society of California Archeology

California Register of Historical Resources - 9:30 a.m.

California Registered Historical Landmark Booklet - Elder

APPROVED | DENIED | TABLED | PENDING

CALIFORNIA REGISTERED LANDMARKS

X. PENDING ACTIONS:

A. Registrations:

B. Plaques:

XI. NEW ACTIONS:

A. Registrations:

B. Plaques:

XII. POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST:

XIII. TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT REGULAR MEETING:

August 5, 1988 - Orange County

XIV. PROGRESS REPORT:

A. Registrations approved by the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation:

No. 977 The Arrowhead, San Bernardino County

B. Plaques approved by the Director of the Department of Parks and Recration:

No. 977 The Arrowhead, San Bernardino County

C. Dedications since March 18, 1988:

No. 51 Old Point Loma Lighthouse, San Diego County
No. 962 Site of Blossom Rock Navigation Trees, Oakland, Alameda County

E OF CALIFORNIA—THE RESOURCES AGENCY
GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, *Governor*

TE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION
ARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE BOX 942896
AMENTO, CALIFORNIA 94296-0001
445-8006

DO NOT REMOVE

NOTICE OF HEARING

STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the State Historical Resources Commission pursuant to Section 5020.3 of the Public Resources Code and pursuant to law, will meeti on Friday, May 6, 1988, in the Berkeley City Club Ballroom, 2315 Durant Street, Berkeley, California, to take action on the attached agenda.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that any person may file a written statement on any subject on the agenda by writing to the undersigned, or by present-in oral or written statement or arguments at the hearing at 9:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard. Inquiries may be directed to Sandra J. Elder, (916) 445-8006, or the State Historical Resources Commission, Post Office Box 942896, Sacramento, CA 94296-0001.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the Commission will hold a workshop on Thursday, May 5, 1988. No action will be taked by the Commission during the workshop.

Kathryn Gulatieri
Executive Secretary

E OF CALIFORNIA – THE RESOURCES AGENCY
GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, *Governor*

ICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
RTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE BOX 942896
AMENTO, CALIFORNIA 94296-0001
45-8006

July 19, 1988

Lucy Kortum
180 Ely Road
Petaluma, CA 94952

Dear Ms. Kortum:

RE: Free Public Library of Petaluma

The National Register of Historic Places Program is administered in California by the State Office of Historic Preservation. The property indicated above was placed on the National Register June 23, 1988.

Placement on the National Register affords a property the honor of inclusion in the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation and provides a degree of protection from adverse effects resulting from federally funded or licensed projects. Registration provides a number of incentives for preservation of historic properties, including special building codes to facilitate the restoration of historic structures, and certain tax advantages. There are no restrictions placed upon a private property owner with regard to normal use, maintenance, or sale of a property listed in the National Register; nowever, proposals to demolish registered properties may require a standard review in compliance with local ordinances or the California Environmental Quality Act.

Sincerely,

Kathryn Gualtieri

Kathryn Gualtieri
State Historic Preservation Officer